NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

THE DAILY RERALD, 3 cents per coopy—\$7 per consum-THE WEERLY MERALD, every Staturday, at \$54 cents per copy, or \$3 per annum; the Enropean edition \$4 per an-num, to any part of forcat Britain, and \$5 to any part of the Continent, both to siclude the postage. ALL LETTERS by mail, for subscriptions, or with adver-ticements, to be post-paid, or the postage will be deducted from the money remitted. FOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing import-ant news, solicited from any quarter of the world; If used, will be liberally paid for. Our forming Conrespondence and be acceptable paid for. Our forming Conrespondence and because ment to us. MO NOTICE taken of anonymous communications. We do morphism those rejection. ADVER TISEMENTS renewed every marning-JOB PRINTING executed with neathers, cheapness, and

Volume XVI...... Number 39,

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

ITALIAN OPERA, Astor Place.-Lucheria Borgia. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Wizard of the Wave-BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Bersey Baker-

NISLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Indiana and Charle-BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street.-SHE WOULD

NATIONAL TREATTE. Chatham Square- A ADDIN-BROUGHAM'S LYCKUM, Broadway-SERVE HI & RIGHT - BETTEY BAKER - THE WORLD'S FAIR.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Breadway FELLOWS OPERA HOUSE, 461 Broadway-Ermorian

ANERICAN MURRUM—AMURING PERFORMANCES AFTER NEW YORK AMPHITHEATER, 57 Bewery-Equestrian

WASHINGTON HALL-PANORAMA OF THE PILGERM'S MATTER'S COSMORAMA, corner of Thirteenth street OLYMPIC-PANORAMA OF IRELAND.

New York, Sunday, February 9, 1851.

Congressional Doings Yesterday.

The bill which was istroduced into the Senate short time since to promote good conduct in the naval service of the government, occupied the attention of the Senate for a part of the session yesterday, and, without much debate, it was ordered to be engressed, which is equivalent to its passage by that body. We mentioned the main features of this bill when it was introduced.

The subject of Mr. Winthrop's right to hold his seat as Senator from Massachusetts, when the credentials of Mr. Rantoul as his successor were presented, but Mr. Rantoul not appearing to take his seat, was discussed, but without any conclusion having been arrived at. The matter was laid on the table a'ter some debate. It is contended that the fact of the Legislature of Massachusetts having elected a Senator to fill Mr. Winthrop's place, he having been appointed Senator by the Governor during the recess of the Legislature, disqualifies that gentleman from remaining in his seat after the credentials of his successor were presented to the Senate. On the other hand, it is argued that the election of Mr. Winthrop's successor e not complete, on the ground, that, to make it complete, Mr. Rantoul should have signified his intention to fill Mr. Wintbrop's place. The question is a nice one, and, if we are not much mistaken, this is the first time that it has been brought forward. We regret that the Senate concluded to lay the subject on the table, as a decision would establish a precedent, which would be valuable hereafter in case of the recurrence of such cases.

The House of Representatives were engaged. yesterday, principally with the bill establishing a Board of Accounts. The House adjourned, without ceming to any conclusion.

The Condition and Prospects of Europe.

Two years and upwards have elapsed since the French people, in a moment of excitement, and without concert or premeditation, struck a blow for libery, in the city of Paris. During that time the spirit which then turst the bonds with which absolutism and kingly craft had encumbered it, directed its force against almost every government in the Old World, with an impetuosity and a vigor that at one time promised their downfall. They shook and settered before the assault, and several of them would have been annihilated but for concessions in fever of the rights of the masses, which made by the rulers in the moment of their alarm But the storm spent its fury-the revolutionary spirit expended its force-the new government of France was false to its mission-absolutism survived the shock, and the people are once more at the feet of their oppressors. Such has been the result of the European revolutions of 1848. In a great measure it may be attributed to the socialists and red-republicans of France, who, under the name of liberty, were determined to produce a state of ansichy in France, if they could. They wanted to have a government that would destroy all social organization-which would be under the control of theer at and sans culottes-and which would convert that great nation into a field of slaughter. The moderate and sensible people were alarmed at the prospect before them in case of the ascendency of such disorganizers, and many, we have no doubt who rejoiced at the downfall of Louis Philippe would have given half they possessed to restore him and his regime, six months after his thight -The same class of people, in other countries, were deterred from joining the revolutionary party through the same fear, and the end was what might have been anticipated. It is a fair inference, we think, that the Paris insurrection in the month of June, 1847, destroyed for the time all hope of liberty being extended to the masses of the prople of Europe.

But revolutions never go backwards. Atthough the public mind of Europe will be calm and quiet for several years to come, the spirit of liberty will not be extinct. It cannot be repressed; and it will again rise in its might in the old world, and sweep verything before it. But it must be properly conrolled and directed. If allowed to run into socialism and anarchy, it will again full, and absoutism and tyranny will again triumph. In the meantime, the great power of the North will use its means to combat the progress of liberry, and to extend its influence over the nations that have not yet experienced it. Russia was the only gainer by he events of 1847 and 1848; for it took advantage of circumstances, and upset the balance of power in Europe, by making Austria its vassal, depending upon it for existence, and having saved it from exinction. It is approaching France rapidly, and no doubt has designs on both that country and Engpand. It threatens these nations at this moment, and may, before the peop'e of Europe again wake up to a sense of their rights, have both as much within its power as it has Austria. In such case, the regeneration of Europe would be put back perhaps half a century.

What is the duty of the United States in this position of affairs in the Old World? We cannot, to be sure, directly interfere with them, but we may eventually be forced to take sides with England and France, or either of them, to resist any attempt by Russia to extend Cossack dominion over them. The United States could net look with uncencern on such a state of things : for if Russia succeeded in her designs on those nations, the United States would be the next object of her attack. This may be looked upon as mere speculation; but the history of that country demonstrates that its ambition is to extend its sway over the whole world. Its progress has been remarkable and wonderful. Within comparatively a few years, it has risen to an eminence which Peter the Great never dreamt of. It has extended its territory in every direction practicable, and its power, by land and on sea, is greater than it ever was. The great object of its existence, it s well known, is conquest; and every means is

used to accomplish it. The whole of Germany lies before it, and there are but few obstacles between it and France. That country, once under the thumb of that nation, what would become of England The duty of the United States, then, is clear. We must protect both France and England, to the best of our ability, and assist them in preserving their independence of the Russian bear. We must also draw as closely as possible the bond between this country and Sw.tzerland. A treaty proposed by Switzerland is now in the hands of the President, which will be shortly communicated to the Senate, and which breathes the deepest feelings of respect and friendship to the United States. Let the Senate ratify it-let Switzerland be represented in the United States, and the United States in Switzerland. That nation has not degenerated. The spirit that animated William Tell is still alive. Let us also cultivate relations of friendship with the Sublime Porte, and let the moral influence of the United States be felt and experienced throughout the whole of Europe. What a beautiful spectacle it would be-the New World extending relief to the Old-the New World saving the old from Cossack domination! Truly England, has reason to court the friendship of the United States, and it may be that the probability of her requiring our aid and assistance against Russia prompted the marked change towards this country which has characterized her leading statesmen, and the press of that country, within two or three years.

BLANK BALLOTS AND THE ELECTION OF SENATOR IN RHODE ISLAND-We publish the following communication on the subject of blank ballots and the recent Senatorial election in Rhode Island, because we are desirous to elicit opinious on a matter of great public importance, and not that we take any interest in the squabbles of political cliques and parties in Rhode Island. In discussing the question in the Herald of the 7th inst., whether blank ballots ought to be counted in legislative elections, we had not in view the interest of any individual or politician, nor do we care whether Gen. James's seat in the United States Senate is, or is not, disputed. And here is the advantage which an independent journal, like the Herald, has over mere party organs, devoted to the interests of cliques and selfish individuals, in the developement of important truths and principles.

It is, therefore, of little or no consequence, in the matter in question, whether the seat of General James in the Senate is disputed or not. We have said that we supposed the election was confirmed by the oyster and champagne supper given by him, after his election, to men of all parties, including Governor Anthony. Nor is it important whether the communication in the P.ovidence paper, protesting against the exclusion of blank votes, and quoted in the Herald, was written by ex-Governor Sprague, as we had supposed, or by either of the other ex-Governors of Rhode Island, Knight or Francis. It is a singular fact, that these three gentlemen have been Governors and United States Senators of Rhode Island, as the record shows, viz :- Nehemiah R. Knight, Governor from 1817 to 1821, and United States Senator from 1821 to 1841; John Brown Francis, Governor from 1833 to 1838, and United States Senator for one term, 1814 45; William Sprague, Governor for one year, 1838-39, and United States Senator, 1842 to 1845. If Governor Knight, as we have now reason to believe, is the author of the communication referred to, in the Providence paper, it is entitled to even more weight than f it had come from Gov. Sprague, as we had at first supposed, inasmuch as the former has had the benefit of much greater experience than the latter as a statesman. Fortified as our own opinion, expressed in the Herald of the 7th inst., is, by the decisions of the Congress of the United States, by the action of several State Le-gislatures, and the opinions of some of the best legal minds of the present day, it is not likely to be shaken by the quibbles and sophistry of correspondents, or the interests of any of the cliques or parties, in Rhode Island or elsewhere.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERA Having noticed in your paper a long stille relating to the recent senstoriel election by the Legislature of Rhode Island, I would like not to reply to that article in detail, because it requires no such reply but make some two or three brief comments. Because Hon Wm. Sprague was in favor of the election of Gen. James, it is attempted, in the article above alluded to, to make the public believe that that gentleman wrote the article published in the Providence Deiny Jamena, which questioned the validity of the election because of the blank voices which were cast on the occasion. It would have been a very curticus affair, to say the least of it, had Mr. Sprague, under the well known eleculmatances of the case, written an article for publication. Intended to cast a doubt on

the election because of the blank votes which were cart on the occasion. It would have been a very curicus affair, to say the least of it, had Mr. Sprague, under the well known of counstances of the case, written an article for publication, intended to cast a doubt on the election of Gen. James. But, the editor of the Journal said on the cocasion, in a paragraph appended to that article, that it was written by a gentleman who had been gevennor of the State, and a member of the United States Senate. Mr. Sprague has been governor of Rhode Island, and a member of the U. S. If cure of Representatives, but not, I am very certain, of the Senate. He did not write that article—at least, I do not believe he did. There are, in Rhode Island, two gentlemen, and, it is believed only two, who have been governors of that State and members of the U. S. Senate. They are, Hon. Nebemiah R. Knight, and John B. Francis. The former is the political chadow of James F. Simmions, one of the defeated candidates, and the other, now a member of the Rhode Island Senate, it is supposed cast one of the blank votes at the recent election. Whether the article was concerted by the Jurner or latitic gentleman, by the two former, or by all three. I pretend not to determine, but its paternity is, doubtless, attributable to some one or more in that quarter.

Act to be blank votes or ballots. I have but a word to say note: the samoning the formidable array of precedents and opinions paraded in the article of Friday's Heroid. Act to the cuprosition that Gov Antheory, after the election had been declared and the result recorded would have been lineal. The election had been declared and the result recorded would have reviewed his decision and counsel another ballot to be taken it is all moonshine. Such a procedure would have been lineal. The election had been required to vote river and and manning of law, and or common rense? Not a piece of blank paper, rurely. Suppose the members of the grand committee, and torty-nine others Charles T. James, and twe

of the Legislature with a blank piece of paper, having failed to do so by his vote in the transit to which he belonged. Here is the case in point.

One gentleman Hou John B Francis, voted, after the seventh ballot, to dissolve the convention. The houses, by a major vote, determined to remain in convention, and up on with the business, and new, it is supposed by some, that the piece of white paper cast by the gentleman on the eighth ballot, had, or should have had, the election the postponement of the election, against the will of the majority. Bring up as many precedents as we please, it is an outrage on common same to suppose a blank piece of paper should some anything, or mean anything, unless a majority of all present, was required and which is not the case. The man who casts the blank simply sags, by the act, I vote for nobody. In other words, "I do not vote;" and, by what figure of speech, a man's vote or ballot is to be counted, when he does not cast it, would pussel some heads. I see certain. But, let all this pase for what it is worth. Had this ballot been set aside, and the ninth taken, the majority of Mr. James would have been ten instead of one. Could the election now be set aside, the next Legislature would give him twenty, set aside, the next Legislature would give him twenty RHODE ISLANDER.

Navai Intelligence.

The U.S. ship vinceanes Com. Wm. L. Hudson was at Vaiparaico on the 20th Dec., from San Francisco. She was going on a cruiss to Talcahuano and back.

The U.S. ship John Adams has been taken alongside the wharf at the Noricik Navy Yard, to have her hold breken out previous to her outfit and return to the African station.

The U.S. steamer Engineer, which left Noricik for Washington last week to tow the iron steamer Alleghany down to the navy yard at Gosport, was prevented by the ice in the Potomac from ascending the river, and returned Tuesday morning.

Lieut James W. Cooke has been ordered to the brig Decatur, at Portsmouth, N. H., as second in command. The government schooner Wm. A. Graham, passed midshipman Jes. Fry, commanding, is at Algiera, (opposite to New Orleans) preparing to sail for Key West. The Graham is attached to the coast survey, and proceeds on that duty to Key West, where she will take on board the distinguished naturalist, Professor Agassiz, who is engaged to make as exploration in regard to the coral rests, and other obstructions to navigation in that quarter, which is expected to be of great utility to government.

Very Late News from Havana The U. S. mail steamship Georgia, Lieut. D. D. Porter, commander, arrived at this port yesterday,

from Chagres via Havana. She brings the Pacific mails and 355 passengers, together with \$105,000 value of gold dust on freight and about \$700,000 in the hands of passengers.

The following is the SPECIE LIST OF THE GEORGIA.

PASSENGERS PER STRAMSHIP GEORGIA.

Richard Owens, Chas Cutter, M Childs, Jos Atkkin, Frank, Mrs Stevens, L M Smith and leay, R Higgins, Mr Captrin Richardson, W T Richardson, Isake Harding, Ju Wm Fleming, J W Richardson, Mrs Gifford, S B Gibb Chas Downs, T D Williams, J H Humphrey, Boward Swat W B Pasitson, AC Toms, C C French, Geo Downer, Swat W B Pasitson, AC Toms, C C French, Geo Downer, Swat W B Pasitson, AC Toms, C C French, Geo Downer, Bayerig, A Lockwood, Capt J A Lockand, Capt Keese, Capt. B Peck, J Swift B Swift, D T Gould, Dr. Turner, Jas Rost Philip T Sharp, O E Lamp, H Richardson, M Eastman, Jacolin, W George, O Elisworth, Wm Wright, C Mower Austin Smith, Rufus N Smith, Richs Norton, Ephin Pool Leander Truman, B L Grosby, Wm H Dean, G Desa, D Pero M Bessen, J E Thorner, R Williams, M Farrow, W H Merrit W Curris, A Curtis, A Nugen, Owen Winters, H B Merrit Mores Coddrington, Mrs M A Ball and son, E H Heirstef, Sweets, J B Whetmore, Bool W Clark, Esek Tallman, J Stander, J Bradley, J Bradley, T Potesamer, M Esder, S W Shelfon, W Chadwick; R M Ling, Wm C Bouck, T A Barry, Col Wan Megarty, H L Peterson, M L Simon and friend, Caption Williams, Hoa E B Hart, B H Vannahm, George P Dyer, W G Fuller, S II Johnson, J S Sughes, Edward Turk, Mrs W Jie, Bernardo Galloby Campos, Nichoias Peracta, E Burows, E Haight, Gen Totten, and 250 in the stearage. PASSENGERS PER STRAMSHIP GEORGIA

We are indebted to Mr. George E. Fairchild, the gentlemanly purser of the Georgia, for files of California and Havana papers.

Our advices from California, by this arrival, are to the 1st January-the same as by the Empire City. The steamer Columbia had arrived at Panama

from the United States.

The following persons died on board of the Georgia during her passage here:-Jan. 30th, Samuel Kenyon, of Ellisburgh, Jefferson county, N. Y .: Feb. 5th, Clement Horton, of Martha's Vineyard, Mass.; Feb. 7th, Henry Smith, of New York.

The G. sailed from Chagres on the 28th ult with 375 passengers--220 of whom were transferred at Hayana to the Falcon, for New Orleans. The G. arrived at Havana on the night of the 1st, but could not enter until morning; sailed again on the night of the 3d, at half-past eight o'clock, by special permission, and made the run to New York in four days and three hours. The run to Hatteras was made in sixty hours, being the quickest ever made by any steamship. Before doubling Cape Hatteras she encountered fresh gales from the north and west, which lasted till she arrived off Barnegat. The G. anchored inside the Hook on Friday night, but could not get up on account of

Everything was quiet when the Georgia left Ha-Jenny Lind took passage on the Falcon to vana. New Orleans--also, James G. Bennett and lady, with many other persons who had been waiting a Havana for some time past, endeavoring to get away. Every hotel was crowded, and it was difficult to find accommodations.

The Chio was to sail for Chagres on the 4th. The steamship Pampero arrived at Chagres on the 27th, and has commenced running between that place and San Juan de Nicaragua, to bring up pas-

THE HUNGARIAN EXILES.-We take pleasure n inserting the following card from C.J. John Pragay, who was Adjutant General in the Hungarian array under the command of the illustrious Kossuth, and who is about to depart for the new

Hungarian colony, in Texas.

A Caso.—Being about to depart from this city to A Case.—Being about to depart from this city to the new Hungarian settlement in Texas accompanied by some of my countrymen, the undersigned feels it his duty to express publicly his warmest manks for the sympathising and friendly reception which he and his fellow countrymen met with on their arrival in the midst of the respectable community of New York, and particularly to Mrs. Griffin, Mesers. C. S. Woodhull, M. Van Schaik, General Bandford, G. W. Blunt, M. Griunell, M. Morgan, S. Draper, Coleman & Brisso, Horace Greeley, Gerard Hallock, J. G. Bennett, G. Uht, Wm. Schlutter, and the other editors of the press, as well as all others who have sympathised with us in the troubles incident to our arrival among strangers. In the remoteness of the Hungarian colony in Texas, we will cherish the remembrance of our friends in New York, which will last till our hearts cease to beat.

Col. JOHN PRAGAY.

late Adjutant General in the Hungarian Army under New York, the State of the Hungarian who has signed the above card, was one of the most conspicuous of

bove card, was one of the most conspicuous of the defenders of Hungary. He did not sheathe his sword until he was convinced the cause of freedom in his native land was desperate-until further registance would be desperate and suicidal. When all was lost he sought these shores, and in company with many of his comrades, is about to nake a settlement in the State of Texas. Col Pragay has been in Texas and, selected a place for a Hungarian settlement. He represents the admiratly adapted to the growth of the grape and to the production of wool, in both of which branches of industry he and his compatriots are about to engage. It is needless to say that these gallant champions of liberty will bear with them to their new home the best wishes of our citizens, and of the whole American people, for their suc-

Marine Affairs

LAUNCH OF THE CLIPPER SHIP N. B. PALMER.-Yes terday at half-past one o'clock, Mesers. Westervelt & Mackey launched the elipper ship N B. Palmer. om their yard at the foot of Sixth street. East river. The affair went off in beautiful style and the appear ance of this splendid vessel excited a great deal of admiration among the large number of persons alsembled to witness her advent into the water. The dimendons of this vessel are: -length, 200 feet; width, 30 test: donth 92 test: and she rates 1 400 tons

She is built for the California and Canten trade, and is to be commanded by Capt. N. B Pelmer, in compliment to whom she was named, and who super intended her construction. He also superintended the building of the Howqua. Sea Witch, and other arsels that have made such extraordinarily short voyages to and from California and China; the pres time of whose sailing deeds will duly not upon him as a spur to farther conquests over time and space in

the " N. B. Palmer." The owners are A. Low & Co. Capt. Palmer's name is connected with rather droll affair, which, probably, may be new to some of our readers. It appears he was in command of a sailing schooner some years back, and one morning, while cruising in the Pacific he became enveloped in a thick jog. Upon the fog somowhat clearing off, he descried, at a short distance two large vessels laying to, off an bland he had never seen or heard of before. In a minute his mind was made up, and he immediately hove down for the strangers, and shortly after startled them by halling, in good round English, whether they did not want a pilot ! He was immediately invited aboard the ships which proved to be two Russian vessels of war, the commanders of which thought, and with truth, they were the original discoverers of the place. The appearance however, of Capt Palmer in his little schooner, and thus coolly offering to pilot them in appeared to them certain proof that they were a day behind the fair, and the result was, that they abandoned all claims as discoverers, and christened the place "Palmer's Land," which name it bears

at the present day. DEPARTURE OF THE PRANELIN. - The steamship Frank Ir. Cantain Wotton, salled yesterday for Havre. She carried \$183,000 in specie, and 49 passengers. The names of the latter will be found under their approprinte head.

FOR BERMUDA AND ST. THOMAS.—The R M. steamship Merlin, Captain Sampson, sailed yesterday for those ports, with \$27,669 in specie. The names of her passengers eight in number, will be found elsewhere For Savannan, -The steamship Alabama, Captain Ludlow, railed vesterday for Savannah. For passen gere names see maritime intelligence.

The flags of the shipping were half must yesterday.

out of respect to the late Captain Thomas Britton, for many years commander of one of our London packets. Common Pleas.

Before Hon. Judge Woodruff
Fra 8 In the case of Taylor, Harrison & Murdock
vs. Sheldon T. Church, for a libel, already reported, the
jury rendered a scaled verdict for the plaintiff of
56,000 damages.

The Legislature of Fiorida adjourned on the 25th uit. Among the laws passed was one for the organization of a separate Supreme Court, a Board of Interest Improvements, and a Board of Agriculture; the incorporation of the Atlantic and Guif Central Railroad Company, the revival of the Atlantic and Guif Railway Company, and the incorporation of the State Bank.

The Copper and Iron Mines and Fisheries of Lake Superior.

We learn from a statement in the Detroit Free Press, that the amount of copper brought from the mines of Lake Superior in 1849, was eleven hundred and fourteen tons. The amount shipped in 1850 exceeded four thousand tons, and that to be shipped during the present year will be sufficient to supply the whole consumption of copper in the United States, which is a little over six thousand

The amount of ore which had been raised on the shores of Lake Superior up to December, 1849, exceeded thirty-seven thousand tons. This ore will, in the opinion of competent judges, average twenty per cent of pure metal, so that even this amount, if reduced and taken to market, would this very year supply the United States. The copper ore from the mines in Cornwall, in England, for thirty years past, has yielded but about eight per cent of pure metal.

There are now, including the two iron companies on Caro River in the vicinity of the celebration.

There are now, including the two iron companies on Carp River in the vicinity of the celebrated iron mountains, twenty-four organized companies in active operation. Their mines have been purchased of the government, and they employ at this time eight husdred and thirty men. Theiron companies referred to are prepared to melt and ship the coming season twenty-seven hundred tons of pig iron. Much is said of the superior quality of this new product of Michigan, its remarkable malleability peculiarly adapting it for boiler iron, wire and machinery, and even in its crude state, owing to this fact, it readily commands the highest market price in Pittsburgh.

The fisheries of Lake Superior were established as leng ago as the the year 1830, by a company of enterprising adventurers, and the business was vigorously prosecuted up to and during the year 1840, when, owing to the enormous expense of transportation and re-shipment at the Falls of Sault Ste Marie, the enterprise, so far as fishing above the falls was concerned, was reinctantly abandoned. The product of the fisheries in 1840, the year they were abandoned, was ten thousand barrels.

Complete the canal around the falls and it is estimated that from fifty thousand to seventy-five thousand barrels will be annually seat to market.

timated that from fifty thousand to seventy-five thousand barrels will be annually sent to market, and all the supplies, both for the subsistence of men employed and for pickling and preparing the fish, will be drawn from the overflowing grauaries and well stocked warehouses of the lower peninsula, where every article required in exchange for the products of Lake Superior can be found in the

City Intelligence.

ARREST OF IMMENSE GAROS OF COUNTERFEITERS. A vast amount of spurious coin is in circulation, particularly in the interior of the country; and by the activity of Neeszs De Angelos and Rakielewaitz, two of the Deputy Marshals, we are glad to say that a large bedy of the gang engaged in counterfeiting have been detected. On Friday atternoon, officer Rakielewitz, having obtained a clue to the shode of the coiners, proceeded to the neighborhood of the Five Points, where he found two men, named James Smith and — Keily, whom he arrested, after a most desperatoresistance in a dark entry, the officer, being alone, was obliged to show arms before he could succeed in taking them off. On the person of Smith, he found upwards of twenty counterfeit quarter dollars, very healy done, andeasily detected Having ascertained some facts from Smith, Rakielewitz and De Angelos repaired, in the evening, to the old Brewery, Five Points, where they arrested six other men and women, in a small room without a window. They also found there a mould and other implements for coining, together with a quantity of metal on the day previous, Rakielewitz arrested two other persons in Brooklyn engaged in the same trade. The following are the names of the parties charged—James Lowson Elizabeth Lowson, James Smith, Kelly, Farrell McGovern, Michael Green, Mary Conlan, Elizabeth Green, Catharine Hobbs, Thomas Connolly.

The Wearhers,—Yesterday, take it all in all, was

noily.

The Weathers.—Yesterday, take it all in all, was about the coldest day we have had for a long time; and, what was singular enough, it was colder at noou than at seven o'clock. The thermometer stood at 22 at surfice, and continued to become colder and colder, till sunset, when it stood at 18. The following will show the state of the thermometer for the last four days.—

Asonias Figs. —At half-past four yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the rear basement of No. 174 Centre street, owned and occupied as an office by the New York Gas Company. It was soon extinguished by the firemen. THE DEPARTURE OF THE ST. LAWRENCE FOR

The Departure of the St. Lawrence for the Wente's Fair. The sailing of the United States ship St. Lawrence is only delayed in consequence of the non-reception of the goods shipped from Boston by the revenue cutter Waiter Fotward new on her way. Mr. Stanebury, the agent for the United States, is now in this city, superistending the shipment of the goods, and will take passage in the ship. Among the articles to be rent, are selections from the daguerrean gallery of M. B. Brady, of this city, comprising the portraits of many of the first men of the nation among whom are Generale Case and Scott, and Hon. John C. Calbour, including that of Jenny Lind. The pictures are really superb, and command the attention of concounters.

THE YOUNG MEMBERS OF THE BAR -Some of the The Young Memores of the Bar.—Some of the young members of the bar, numbering about eight and twenty or thirty gentlemen, metagain, last evening, at the Broadway House, Mr. Byott in the chair; Mr. McAdam, as secretary. The objects of the meeting were explained by the chairman, the exclusing against the layor shown by the bench to the elder and exclusive few members of the bar to the injury of the young professionals, and also to complain of the inconvenience arising from the very short time devoted by the judges to chamber business. These evils, he said, did not exist when the judges were paid functionaties, nor had the bar, at that time, to complain of the impossibility of seeing the judges at their own houses siter the adjournment of court; and the refusal now is, in many instances, virtually a denial of justice. A series of resolutions embodying the objects of the meeting, were read, discussed and partly adopted when a motion was made for their reconsideration, and they were ultimately referred to a review and submit them to the text meeting.

DEATH OF A RETURNED CALIFORNIAN.—Coroner Geer

visery committee of five, who were requested to review and submit them to the rext meeting.

Dearn or a RETURNED CALTORNINA.—Coroner Geer held an inquest, perierday, at No. 6 Greenwich street, on the body of a man by the name of Kemp, aged about 60 years, who came to his death, it appears, in consequence of debility, caused by Chagres fever. The decreased, it seems, arrived on Friday evening by the steamship Empire City, from Chagres, and put up at the above asmed house in a very feeble condition. He went to his room, and yesterday morning was found dead in his bed. No evidence was elicited before the Coroner showing who he was or where he belonged, nor whether he possessed much gold dust. A verdict was rendered accordingly.

A Pook Little Sweep Suprocated,—Coroner Geer was called yesterday to hold an inquest at No. 59 Bleecker street, on the body of a small negro boy, twelve years of age, who came to his death by being smothered in a chimney at the above named premises. It appears, from the circumstances elicited, the boy went up the chimney to sweep it, and when ascended to about the middle or haif way towards the top, he became so jammed in the chimney that he could not move one way nor the other, and in that position the poor boy was suffocated, and when dead his body reiszed and fown he fell to the bottom. Medical aid was procured, but of no avail, as the little fellow was beyond recovery when the physican arrived. The decreased was removed to his former residence in Anthony street, where an inquest will be held.

New Buttonia — Some parties having circulated the report that Mr. Glissy's new building on the

thony street, where an inquest win be held.

New Berneros — Some parties having circulated
the report that Mr. Glissy's new building on the
corner of Broadway and Fourth street was unsafe,
that gentleman summoned a meeting of architects to
examine and report upon it. Their report will be
frond in our advertising columns. All new buildings
ought to be examined by some competent persons. DEATH BY DISEASE OF THE HEART — Coloner Geer yesterday held an inquest at No. 33, Thirteenth street, on the body of Michael L. Godwin, aged slaty-six years, a native of England, who came to his sudden death caused by disease of the hearf. Yerdict accordingly

The Cotton Experiment in Jamaica — "The first Report on the Progress of Cultivation, from 21st Oct. to 31st Dec., 1850," has been presented by the manager. Mr. Williams states that he has hardly had time to carry out his arrangements; but he feels as confident as he ever did, that cotton can be grown in Jamaica to compete, in every respect, with that of America, provided that sufficient and continuous labor can be obtained when required. On his taking possession of Greenwall, there were already planted 17 acres in cotton, from which he anticipates obtaining 3 or more bales of white, and nearly 1 of yellow wool, by the 1st March. The breaking out of the cholera, and the intervention of the holidays, tended, in a great measure, to retard his operations; but the people have commenced to work, and he hopes that the cultivation will now go on without further interruption. The expences of the undertaking, to the 31st December, amounted to £172 19s. 2d.—Cordova's Advertising Sheet, Jan. 23.

Surreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM.

SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice Edwards.
FER. 8.—DECENIORS—Mary H. Bulton and others vs. Frederick De Peyster and others.—Judgment for the defendants in both the demurrers, with leave to amend

fendante in beth the demurrers, with leave to amend on the usual terms.

The People vs. Arden Seaman and others.—Judgment for plaintiffs on the demurrer with leave to the defendant to amend on the usual terms.

Frederick S. Littlejohn; and others vs. William O. Brown.—Same judgment.

Daniel T. Young vs. Frederick Hollister.—Judgment for defendant on the demurrer, with leave to amend. In the cases of Bartholomew Bianco. Ross W. Wood and others, and William Holley vs. Frederic Hollister, there was a like judgment.

COURT Calendar for Monday.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 41, 42, 31, 16, 28, 29, 39, 32, 33, 38.

BUFREME COURT—CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 75, 102, 193, 197; 198, 201, 202, 204, 205, 206, 206; 207, 10, 208, 209, 50, 51, 53, 54, 197, 55.

BUFREME TERM—Nos. 8, 36, 38, 39, 42, 48, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 197, 55.

BUFREMOR COURT.—Nos. 56, 72, 96, 112, 118, 120, 124, 126, 126, 136, 56, 38, 19, 10, 14, 22, 23, 49, 50, 51, 52, 82, 107, 50, 139 to 146, 148 to 156.

COMMON PLEAS.—Part I—Nos. 27, 111, 49, 51, 73, 149, 159, Part 2—Nos. 278, 100, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 362, 364, 356, 368, 360, 362.

A. Dodworth's Dancing Academy, No. 448

Needlework, Insertings, and Edgings—A new and beautiful lot just received, and effored at an unusually small troft. A lot of open work Cambric Collars, very fine, 25 per cent under usual price. Another lot of Muslin Breakfast Sleeves, is 6d. per pair; embreidered lawn Bandterchies, from \$1, remarkably cheap, at NEWMAN'S, 351½ Broadway.

Phalon's Magic Hair Dye, to Color the Bair or Whinkers, the memori it is applied, without injury to the hair or skin. It can be washed immediately, without disturbing the color, and has no had ador. It is applied, or sold, at PhALON'S wie Factory, No. 197 Erendway, corner of Dey street; and by all the druggists, city and country.

Hair Dye.-Batchelor's Instantaneous Liquid Mair Dye, as celebrased in London, Paris, Boston Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Re., can only be pre-cured genuine at the manufactury, I wall street, New York The public must beware of counterfeits. See my various di-plemas. It is for asle wholesale and retail, or applied. Copy the address.

wigs and Toupees.—Persons withing a very superior wig a Toupee should call as Batchelor's celebrated Wig factory, No. 4 Wall at They will find be perfectly understands all their requirements; no matter how eifficult, he never fails to ut the head; in fact he knows his business, and makes a business of it. Copy his address, and give him a call

"The Place to get Them."-If you want

Atlantic is safe, and the original Beals is at his old rooms, and all those that want a correct likeness are safe also, by calling on A. J. Seeks, and getting one of his ratest lover Dagmerestypes for only Si plain, Si 50 colored, N.B.—We do advise all our friends and readers to call at his rooms, established in 1840, No. 156 Broadway, between Maiden Lane and Liberty street, appears Rathbun Hotel. N.B.—Gold lookets of still hinds.

MOREY MARKET. SATURDAY, Feb. 8, 6 P. M.

The stock market opened heavy this morning and nearly all the advance noticed yesterday was lost today at the first board. The transactions were largerbut a larger portion than usual on time. Canton Co. is settling down faster than it went up. This, however, is no more than we expected. The loss will fall principally on eastern speculators, who went into the stock with a perfect rush. Most of the fancies have fallen off largely and rapidly, and there is very little doubt but that prices will touch points considerably lower than those now ruling. The spirit of speculation has disappeared; public confidence gone; holders of fancy stocks much weakened, and the market, on the whole, completely broken down. No one appears disposed to purchase for a rise, but all are anxious to realize as oon as porsible and at the best prices. The bears alone sustain the market where it is, by their pur chases for delivery on contracts matured, or for delivery on contracts before maturity in anticipation of dimculty among the bulls. At the first board, to-day Erie Income Bonds, declined 14 per cent; Canton Company, 4; Farmers Loan, 2; Morris Canal, 1/4; Stonington, 1; Norwich and Worcester, 1; Eric Railroad, 34; Harlem, %; Reading Railroad, 1. Hudson River Railroad advanced 1/2 per cent; Portsmouth Dry Dock, 14. At the second board Farmers Loan went up 14; Capton fell off 5 per cent; Erie Raliroad, 14; Reading Railread, M; Portsmouth Dry Dock, M; Stonington, 1M. Within the present week Canton Company has declined twenty per cent. It will be a long time before fancy stocks settle down into strong hands, and until they get there, it would be folly to look for another speculative movement. The buils are making desperate efforts to carry their stocks and many may do so for a time, but the longer they hold the greater the loss, by accumulation of interest and depreciation in market value. There are undoubtedly exceptions, and it is our impression that an improvement will soon be resilted in some of the leading fancies As a general thing, however the tendency is down ward and we expect to see a heavy market all through this, month.

The receipts at the office of the assistant Treasurer of this port to day amounted to \$70, 164 87. \$82,558,97. Balance \$4,554,673,67.

The commissioners appointed to open books of subscription for the capital stock of the Delaware and Cobb's Gap Railroad, met recently in Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Penn. The whole number of shares-18 00 at \$50 per share-were at once subscribed for, and \$90,000 paid in, which was deposited in the Belvidere Bank. John I. Blair, of Warren county, it is stated took 1000 sharesland the remainder was taken principally by New York and New Haven capitalists This road is intended to connect with the Leggett's Gap road, which will connect with the New York and Erie road, and on the east with the Newburgh and Chester railroad. The following statement shows the comparative in

come of the Providence and Worcester Rallroad Company, for the years 1849 and 1850 :-

Earnings......\$116 022 05 Deduct interest paid on bonds...... 33.784 62 25 877 23 Net income.... \$82 237 48

The directors say, " During the past year, considerng the depression of business, the road has been operated, perhaps, with as much success as could reason ably have been anticipated. Stock Exchange

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CITY TRADE REPORT

CITY TRADE REPORT.

SATURDAY, FER. 8—6 P. M.

ASHUR.—There was a fair inquiry to-day for both qualities, and, with light receipts, prices were firm. Sales of 80 bbis, have been made at \$6.62 for pots and pearls. The total stock on hand this morning amounted to \$3.986 casks—of which 2,043 were pots, and the remainder pearls.

Breswax.—Since our last, 5,000 lbs. prime yellew were sold for shipment, at private bargain, supposed at 24% c. cash.

Breswax.—Flour.—We have no perceptible change to note in the market for State and Western since our last, but the business doing was not so large. The better grades of Western were in moderate demand for sity consumption, and there was comething done in No. 2 superflue, to go East, at full prices. Ohio ruled firm, and the supply was limited. The common grades of State were less active, and tended downward. Some 3,700 bbis changed hands at \$4.37 a \$4.50 for No. 2 superflue, with common to straight State, at \$4.68 a \$4.75; choice do. at \$4.75 a \$4.81; common to good Ohio, at \$4.81 a \$4.94; mixed to fancy Indiana and Michigan, at \$4.81 a \$5.95; pure Geneses, at \$5.60; fancy Ohio and Genesee, at \$5.95 a \$6.50; and extra Obio and Genesee, at \$5.95 a \$6.50; and extra Obio and Genesee, at \$5.95 a \$6.50; and extra Obio and Genesee, at \$5.95 a \$6.50; and extra Obio and Genesee, at \$5.95 a \$6.50; and extra Obio and Genesee, at \$5.95 a \$6.50; and extra Obio and Genesee, at \$6.95 a \$6.50; and extra Obio and Genesee, at \$6.95 a \$6.50; and extra Obio and Genesee, at \$6.95 a \$6.50; and extra Obio and Genesee, at \$6.95 a \$6.50; and extra Obio and Genesee, at \$6.95 a \$6.50; and extra Obio and Genesee, at \$6.95 a \$6.50; and extra Obio and Genesee, at \$6.95 a \$6.50; and extra Obio and Genesee, at \$6.95 a \$6.50; and extra Obio and Genesee, at \$6.95 a \$6.50; and extra Obio and Genesee, at \$6.95 a \$6.50; and extra Obio and Genesee, at \$6.95 a \$6.50; and extra Obio and Genesee, at \$6.95 a \$6.50; and extra Obio and Genesee, at \$6.95 a \$6.50; and extra Obio and Genesee, at \$6.95 a \$6.50; and extra

the views of holders, and we knew of no sales. It was held at \$4.81 a. \$4.87% in bond, and firmly at that, the stock being light, and there being none coming forward by railroad. There were several large orders in the market for shipment, and undoubtedly a large business might have been done at a slight concession in prices, but holders were not willing to reduce their pretensions. There was a fair supply of coutherm four on the market, while the demand was light, and the tendency downward. Only 700 bbls, were disposed of \$4.94 a. \$5. for common to straight brands; \$5.12 for choice, and \$5.25 a. \$5.50 for fancy Alexandria. Baltimore, Brandywine, Georgetown, &c. Rye flour was scarce, and firm at \$3.94 a. \$4. In corn meal there was nothing of moment doing, the firmness of holders, and the light stock in the market, estricting the sales; Jersey was saleable at \$3.12; and Brandywine, at \$5.25. Buckeheat Flour was selling moderately at \$4.75 a. \$5.50 per barget; \$2.12 a. \$2.37 per 100 lbs., and 70 a. 75c per bag ef 25 lbs. The market for Wheat continued quite still and bayer, the depressed state of the flour trade, and the higheslaime of holders, being against business; a few frilling parcels of long Island brought \$1 a. \$1.03. The nominal quotations were, \$1.12 a. \$1.18 for Genesse; \$1.10 a. \$1.46 or Michigan, and \$1 a. \$1.06 for Ohio. Rye remained about the same as reported in our last; prime Northern was carce, and held at 79 a. \$0c. per bushel, but the market was well supplied with Jersey, which had a drooping inclination—helders were saking 70c., but we believe large parcels could easily be picked up at a lower rate. Barley was firm, and saleable at \$1.40 a. \$1.10. Barley Malt was pretty active at \$1.a.\$1.15. Oats were in good demand and very firm, with sales of Canal and Canadian at 49 a. \$1c.; and Jersey at \$1.10 a. \$2c. The market for Corn was rather better; and there was an active business doing for distilling restricted somewhat by the limited amount offering since our last, \$000 bushels changed hands, iso

ducing a better demana for immension obstants. Anthractic was steady and saleable at \$6.50 a \$7 perton of 2,000 lbs.

Correr.—We noticed an easier feeling in the market for all descriptions, while the demand was limited at the decline. A cargo of 3,000 bags Rio was sold a feedays since at 10% of 10%. This day's operations were of an etail character, including Rio at 11% a 11% of 1,2 a 1,

quotations.

Figure — There has been quite a movement in dry cod

First —There has been quite a movement in dry oos since our last. 7,000 quintais having changed hands at \$2.75, including nearly all in market. Holders on neacherel were firm with moderate sales at \$10.50, and \$6 for No 1, 2 and 3, respectively. The eargo of Hali-fax, alluded to in our last report, has been put into atore, the prices offers; not being satisfactory to hold-ers. Box herring were selling to a fair extent at pre-

S6 for No. 1. 2 and 3, respectively. The earge of Halifax, alluded to in our last report, has been put into store, the prices offered not being satisfactory to holder.

Box herring were selling to a fair extent at previous figures.

Fauris.—Bunch raisins were more active at the recent improvement, with sales of 1,000 boxes at \$2.52 12½; and \$2.00 halves at \$1.4 mos. Besides which, there were sales of \$2 cases Canton ginger at \$7.25; and \$2.50 halves at \$1.4 mos. Besides which, there were sales of \$2 cases Canton ginger at \$7.25; and \$2.50 harrels currants at \$7½0., 4 and 6 months.

Farmars.—To Liverpool, cotion continued to be engaged in a small way, at \$5.32d; flour at \$1.4 and dead weights at \$1.2 a \$5.51 beef in there, and barrele of tar, were taken at 2s. To Havre, cotton was steady at \$1.6. To Gliergow, cotton was last taken at \$3.16d. To California, clippers continued to get 75c. a \$60-and ordinary saliers from 45c to 60c., according to the circumstances of engagement.

Hibes.—A moderate demand prevailed in the market for all descriptions during the past week, and withsmall stocks rather better pricus have been realized. We noticed rales of 9.750 Buenos Ayres, averaging 20 hs., at \$14%0. less 1 per cent, 6 months; 4.22d-given and \$1.00 day western \$1.00 day \$1.00 day western \$1.00 day \$1.00 day \$1.00 day \$1.00 day \$1.00 day western \$1.00 day \$1.00 da

Silve a Silve 6 menths.

Provisions—Fork—The demand for old was limited, and conficed to the city trade, who were buying only sufficient to supply present scalls. Old prime was as triffs firmer, though not very active. The market for new city mess was rather better, in the absence of any large supplies. Old was caree, and in good request at tell figures, while rour old was dull and beavy so \$11.68 a \$11.78 for mess and \$7.12 a \$7.25 for prime. Sales, reaching 400 barrels, were made in retail lots and \$15 for new Dutchers county clear. \$14 a \$14.50 for new city; \$13.25, for new Oble ; \$12.25 for old do mers; \$11 for new Oble prime; and \$9.18 a \$9.25 for new of the control of the configuration. Restremained without any important change in value, but the market was less active—the sales not exceeding 100 barrels, at the closing prices of yesterday. Here home were in better request and rather lower, with sales of 200 barrels at \$25, \$14.814 \$5) per lb. Dressed hogs were in retail demand at \$1, \$5, \$6. for Jersey. Lard has advanced, and the market was bucyant, with sales of 200 barrels old at \$1, \$6. and new, in lots eye. Lard has advanced and the market was bucyant, with sales of 200 barrels old at \$1, \$6. for Jersey. Lard has advanced, and the market was bucyant, with sales of 200 barrels old at \$1, \$6. and new, in lots of a \$1.50 km, \$1

\$4.300; 1 lot on soth street, near 2d avenue, same size, \$500; 2 houses and lots 138 and 140 Church st, 10by 70, \$8.200.

Bits: — During the week, the market for this article has been without much variation in price, but the demand has been very limited, and the transactions demot exceed 600 tierces at prices varying from \$3.25 \$3.60% as, cash according to quality.—A sale of 900 tierces was reported within the range.

not exceed 600 lierces at prices varying from at 20 153 560, as, cash accordings to quality.—A sale of 100 tierces was reported within the range.

Sexus.—An active business has been done in clover seed to go West, and the market was rather better. Some 400 berrels changed hands at \$14,8 \$4, for oled and new prime Timothy seeds, 400 tierces were soid at \$16 cts \$18, which is an improvement. In rough flax, seed we have heard of no operations within a few days, the very limited stock in the market, and the high prices at which it was held, being against business. Southern would readily command \$1 \$20 \$100 per bushel of 560 bs.

Sexus.—Since our isstreport, there has been a fair demand for Havanas, and holders were very firm, witted and the sexus of 250,000 at \$22 a \$30, and 100,000 German at \$8 a \$12, usual credit.

Sexus.—In domestic whickey we have no new feature to report. The market was firm at the recent advance, with sales of 150 bbs, at 25c for prison and Ohlo, and 50 hhds, drudge at 24%c, time, with interest added, now held at 25c. Of foreign we have only to note a sale of 10 pipes Rochelle, at \$1 25 a \$1 30.

Sexus were quiet to day; but we know of an change in quotations. A few small lots of New Orleans were old to the trade at yesterday's rates.

Tonacco—The market, since our last weakly report, has not varied materially; but the demand is rather better, in part for export to Africa, and prices generally exhibits an improving inclination. The common grades of Kestucky and Maryland are the meet in—Tallow—We noticed a very firm market for this article, with sales of 30 000 lbs, prime at \$1.50 a \$1.50.

Thus —The transactions at private sale, since our last, include 3 000 hall chests Ningyong and Oolong, and 1,000 chests Congo and Souchong, at previous figures.

With a The sales to day include 50 quarter cashe Port at 45c a 56c i 50 do sweet Malaga at 375c, and

and 1,000 chests Congo and Souchong, at previous figures.

Winya.—The sales to day include 50 quarter casks Port at 45c a 50c; 50 do sweet Malaga at 37%c., and 15 qr. do sheary at 50c, short time.

Wood.—Helders still continue firm, and sales aromade without difficulty, at higher rates than have heretofore been reached. The transactions of the week embrace 100 bales washed Mediterranean, 50,000 lbs. domestic fleece, and 30,000 lbs. pulled, of various-descriptions, at the following carrected list of prices, viz:—American Saxony fleece, lb., 50c, a 55c.; do full bls od merino. 44c. a 48c.; do half and three-quarter. 35c. a 45c.; do native and a quarter, 55c. a 35c.;

full blood merino. 44c. a 45c; do. half and three-quarter, 35c. a 45c;; do native and a quarter, 35c. a 35c.; superior pulled country. 40c a 42c; No. 1, do. 35c. a 35c.; superior city lamb's, 37c a 35c; No. 1 do. 35c. a 36c; Peruvian washed, 26c, a 35c; South American washed, 18c. a 20c; do. washed and picked, 21c. a 23c; do. unwashed, 19c a 12c; South American Corditions, do. 10c a 18c; Smyrna 14c a 17c; do. washed, 26c. a 35c.; do. washed, 26c. a 35c.; African washed, 30c. a 35c.